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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 4/79)

CIVIL DEFENSE AT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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CIVIL DEFENSE AT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

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EXCERPTS FROM BOOK ON CIVIL DEFENSE AT AGRICULTURAL INSTALLATIONS

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V. G. Il'in wrote chapters 2, 7 (except for the factor influencing work stability at facilities and the basic measures for increasing work stability at facilities), 8, 9 and 11 of this book; A. M. Antropov and V. G. Kharin wrote chapter 12; N. I. Akimov wrote the rest.

Brief Description:

This textbook examines: CD tasks and organization at agricultural facilities; chemical, biological and radiation detectors and dosimeters; the facility CD plan; organizing and conducting rescue and emergency restoration work within the territory of an agricultural facility and also at a contaminated urban facility; and other issues.

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INTRODUCTION

[Text] True to the Leninist course of strengthening friendship and cooperation between peoples and in close unity with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union is steadfastly pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy. Thanks to these enormous efforts, the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems are being more and more firmly established in the modern world and the process of international detente, which is being filled with an even greater concrete, material substance, is taking place.

The documents adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress devoted a great deal of attention to the problems of disarmament, preventing a thermonuclear world war and resolving unregulated international problems by means of negotiations. However, in spite of the thaw in the international political climate, the contemporary international situation continues to be complex and contradictory. The imperialist forces of the capitalist states are attempting to undermine the positive processes taking place in the world.

While taking the contemporary international situation into account, the CPSU, the Soviet government and all the Soviet people are constantly strengthening our state and its defense capability. "Strengthening the Soviet State," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in the Central Committee Report to the 24th Party Congress, "also means strengthening its Armed Forces and increasing our motherland's defense capability in every way possible. As long as we live in an uneasy world, this will remain one of the most important tasks."

The need for strengthening the country's defense capability can also be explained by the fact that, in spite of the fact that the USSR and US concluded an agreement on preventing nuclear war, other nuclear powers have not entered into this agreement; an agreement still has not been reached on an unconditional ban on and elimination of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

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Under these conditions, the Communist Party, the Soviet State and all the Soviet people are devoting the necessary attention to strengthening our country's defense capabilities, including organizing and improving civil defense. The main CD mission is protecting the population against all modern weapons of destruction. The CD missions also consist of preparing national economic facilities for stable operations in wartime and also of carrying out rescue and emergency restoration work in centers of destruction. The accomplishment of the enumerated missions can be achieved by carrying out an entire complex of protective and other measures.

This textbook examines all these issues relative to agricultural facilities.

Civil Defense Tasks

Along with strengthening and improving our nation's armed forces, we are now faced with the essentially new task of reliably defending the rear against modern weapons. This is due to the fact that as the state's material base, its economy is increasingly becoming the objective of armed action. This complex and important task can be accomplished both by an armed struggle and with the use of civil defense forces and facilities.

It is now essential to prepare the nation to protect itself not only against attacking enemy forces but against nuclear strikes as well, in which, along with military installations, the targets may also be administrative and political, economically developed and heavily populated areas, power supply, communication and transport centers located in any part of the nation. Because of this the nation's civil defense system must protect the population and facilities of the national economy against weapons of mass destruction and other means of aggression, along with preserving manpower and material resources. Civil defense tasks are mainly determined with this in mind.

The Main Civil Defense Tasks

The main civil defense task is that of protecting the population and installations of the national economy against weapons of mass destruction. In setting up the system and protecting the population it is essential to strive to implement an integrated group of protective measures, thereby reducing to the minimum the effects of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons and creating favorable conditions for the life and work of the population and the functioning of civil defense facilities and forces in the performance of their tasks. The civil defense chief and the chief of staff and service chiefs are responsible for timely development and implementation of civil defense measures to protect the population against weapons of mass destruction.

Protection of the population is set up and carried out on the basis of instructions from the senior chief or superior civil defense headquarters.

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Civil defense formations, kolkhoz workers, workers, employees and other groups of the population are assigned radiation shelters. With the onset of a threat of enemy attack all protective installations and routes leading to them are designated with established symbols (signs).

Providing the population with individual means of protection is of great importance for their protection. This includes medical protection, taking steps to prevent epidemics and conducting hygiene and sanitation, special prophylactic and other medical measures. Gas masks, respirators, gauze dust masks and cotton-and-gauze strips are used to protect the respiratory organs, and standard materials and ordinary clothing are used to protect the skin.

It is essential to foresee and promptly inform kolkhoz workers, workers, employees and other members of the population of a threat of enemy attack, a danger of radioactive, chemical or bacteriological contamination or disastrous flooding. The population must know their duties under a threat of enemy attack, as well as civil defense signals, and must be able to react precisely to these signals.

The training of kolkhoz workers, workers and employees in methods of protection and steps to eliminate the effects of an enemy attack is of great importance in the performance of the main civil defense task. Training must be conducted regularly, in accordance with guiding documents on these matters and on a level measuring up to modern requirements. It is also important that the training be planned in good time and that the instructors be well prepared. A proper training materials base is also required.

Practical drill exercises comprise the main method of training. Special attention should be devoted to meeting the standards for protecting the population and installations against weapons of mass destruction.

One important civil defense task is that of increasing the operational stability of the facility and protecting farm animals and crops against weapons of mass destruction. This can be achieved by the timely conduct of organizational, agrochemical, engineering and technical and other measures aimed at minimizing the effects of the use of weapons of mass destruction against facilities, farm animals and crops, creating favorable conditions for rapid elimination of the effects of an enemy attack and insuring the production of the required group of quality farm products in the proper quantities.

Reliable protection of animals and animal husbandry products, crops and cropping products from the effects of weapons of mass destruction is of primary importance.

Measures to improve the operating stability of facilities and to protect farm animals and crops are planned and conducted on the basis of instructions from the senior civil defense chief and the heads of the corresponding

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branch production associations. The civil defense chiefs of facilities, their chiefs of staff and chiefs of services for the protection of farm animals and crops are charged with responsibility for planning, organizing and carrying out these measures in peacetime, at the threat of an enemy attack and following the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy. Other services and, at the instruction of the senior civil defense chief, specialists of veterinary, livestock management, agronomic and other establishments may be drawn upon for working out and planning measures to increase the operational stability of facilities and for the conduct of such measures.

Factors which may have a negative effect on the operational stability of a facility during a war should be studied in advance and measures defined to increase the operational stability of the facility, based on an appraisal of the situation which is likely to develop at the facility as a result of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction.

With stable operation of agricultural units the population and the nation's Armed Forces can be provided with an adequate quantity of basic food products of the proper quality, and industry will have the necessary raw materials.

It is also important to create at facilities and maintain in a state of readiness command posts and a system for warning and communication, reconnaissance and monitoring for radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination, as well as to provide timely warning for workers and employees, kolkhoz workers and the rest of the population of a threat of enemy attack and a danger of contamination and disastrous flooding. The command post and the warning and communication, reconnaissance and monitoring system should be readied in peacetime. The command post should be located in a protective civil defense structure. A well-prepared radiation shelter can be used for this purpose in the rural area.

The command post and the warning and communication system, as well as the forces and facilities required for their support should be maintained in a constant state of readiness. Reconnaissance is set up at the threat of enemy attack. It is conducted round-the-clock, primarily by the radiation and chemical reconnaissance posts.

It is very important to inform the population of various instructions and civil defense signals in good time. Radio, line communication facilities and signal equipment are extensively used for this purpose. The population should learn the civil defense signals well and work out the action to be taken at the various signals. It is also important to familiarize the population with the procedures they should follow and to teach them how to care for the livestock under various conditions of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination.

The civil defense readiness of an agricultural facility to perform the tasks assigned it depends to a great degree on the state of readiness of the headquarters, services and formations. Constant attention should therefore be given to the creation and preparation of the civil defense headquarters,

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services and formations of an agricultural facility and to maintaining them in a state of constant readiness. The civil defense headquarters; services and formations at an agricultural facility are created in accordance with guiding documents and the senior chief's instructions. Classes covered by the corresponding programs are systematically conducted for the personnel of the headquarters, services and formations, and this must be planned and well organized in advance. Training of the personnel of services and formations is conducted according to documents on the population's mandatory minimal level of knowledge of protection against weapons of mass destruction and documents covering the training of civil defense formations, taking their functions and the specialties of the personnel into account. Special tactical classes and exercises are conducted with the civil defense formations. These are the most effective form of training for them.

The main form of training for the facility as a whole, as well as the civil defense headquarters, services and formations, is the exercise involving the entire facility, during which the entire group of civil defense measures are worked out and the facility's readiness to perform its assigned tasks is checked.

Another civil defense task is that of protecting the facility's supplies of food, feed, water-supply sources and systems against radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination and eliminating the effects of such contamination. The headquarters and the service for protecting the facility's livestock and crops are directly responsible for the accomplishment of this task. As a rule, the job of protecting food, feed, water-supply sources and systems should be assigned to the civil defense teams for the protection of livestock and crops and decontamination.

Food, feed, water-supply sources and systems can be reliably protected against radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination by totally isolating them from the environment, mainly from contaminated air.

Should food, feed or water become contaminated, it must be decontaminated.

Permission to use food and livestock feed is ordinarily given by representatives of the medical service and the service for the protection of livestock and crops.

The Conduct of Rescue Operations at a Facility and Restoration of Its Production

Direct responsibility for this task is borne by the civil defense chief of the agricultural facility, the chief of staff, the service chiefs and the commanders of civil defense formations. The civil defense chief personally organizes and directs rescue operations and measures aimed at restoring the facility's production capability. All civil defense formations, except for those which are detailed to provide assistance to a city facility, are involved in the conduct of rescue operations.

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Rescue operations are conducted for purposes of rescuing people and assisting the wounded, for containing and eliminating fires and emergency situations at the facility. In a center of nuclear destruction people are removed and rescued from piles of rubble, shelters and covers, damaged and burning buildings, gas- and smoke-filled areas.

When centers of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination are created it is important to provide the population with timely and rapid warning of the danger of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination and for them to know the rules they are to follow and be able to react skillfully to civil defense signals. The facility's civil defense chief and headquarters are required to take proper steps rapidly, to inform the population in good time, to issue precise instructions on what the people must do, depending on the situation, and to define the procedures they are to follow. People subjected to contamination must receive medical assistance.

The successful conduct of rescue operations is one of the definitive measures for restoring the facility's production capability. After this the living and working conditions must be established for the population; the livestock must undergo veterinary treatment and the conditions for their maintenance must be established; the area, housing, production, livestock and other buildings, protective structures, food, feed and water-supply sources must be decontaminated; the crops must be inspected, possible losses determined and agrochemical and agrotechnical measures outlined and conducted to preserve and raise the crop; the harvest must be gathered and the manner in which it is to be used determined (as food or livestock feed or for industrial processing).

It is essential to do everything possible to obtain pure animal husbandry and cropping products in accordance with the plan. This is the criterion for determining that the facility's production capability has been restored to the level specified.

Blackout Measures at a Facility

Blackout measures are worked out for a facility and carried out in accordance with instructions from the superior civil defense headquarters. Blackout conditions are also planned for the civil defense headquarters by the power-supply and blackout service. Special attention should be given to blackout arrangements for production and livestock buildings, housing and other premises, as well as outside lighting. In production buildings and housing certain individuals are placed in charge of blackout conditions, and the proper blackout materials must be prepared.

Upon receiving blackout instructions, all openings which shed light in housing, administrative, trade and other buildings must be immediately covered with devices to prevent light from escaping, such as blinds, shutters or panels. The population must halt the use of heating devices from which sparks escape to the outside. It is recommended that special lamps or

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lighting in special fixtures to be used on staircases, in lobbies and other places. Blackout effectiveness for production and administrative buildings, housing and other buildings and premises should be checked from the outside. Upon leaving a room it is important always to extinguish the light.

One of the civil defense tasks of an agricultural facility is that of detailing formations as part of the rayon civil defense forces to conduct rescue operations in centers of destruction at city facilities and those of the rayon, which have been damaged by an enemy attack. Formations are assigned to the rayon civil defense forces at the instruction of the senior civil defense chief in accordance with a plan prepared in advance. In such a case the facility's civil defense formations ordinarily operate as part of the rayon civil defense forces.

The agricultural facility's civil defense formations must arrive at the assembly area complete and ready to conduct rescue operations at a city facility.

Such are the main civil defense tasks of an agricultural facility. Their successful accomplishment requires great effort on the part of the facility civil defense chief, his chief of staff, the service chiefs and the civil defense formations, as well as all civil defense personnel and the population. This is achieved by the timely planning and conduct of measures to protect the population against weapons of mass destruction and to increase the facility's operational stability in time of war; by good moral-political and psychological conditioning and fighting efficiency on the part of the personnel in civil defense formations and on the part of workers, kolkhoz workers, employees and the rest of the population at the facility, and by their constant preparedness to perform tasks at the threat of enemy attack and following the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction; by training the population well to protect themselves against weapons of mass destruction; by skillful and firm leadership on the part of the facility's civil defense chief and by the selfless work of civil defense forces under his command in various situations; by organizing and maintaining continuous interaction among forces and facilities involved in the performance of civil defense tasks; and by the prompt assignment of completely outfitted civil defense formations as part of the rayon civil defense forces to render assistance to a city facility which has been subjected to a nuclear strike.

The Civil Defense Organizational Structure

Civil Defense Organizational Principles

The directors of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and livestock complexes, training institutions and other facilities are their civil defense chiefs.

A civil defense headquarters and civil defense services are created at a facility, which interact closely among themselves and with superior headquarters and services.

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Civil defense formations (various detachments, teams, groups, brigades, volunteer squads, posts and sections) are created for conducting rescue and emergency repair work in centers of destruction (contamination) and areas of disastrous flooding, as well as for conducting civil defense measures.

The procedure for creating formations, their number and numerical strength, as well as the procedure for putting them in a state of readiness, are covered by special instructions.

Setting Up the Civil Defense System at an Agricultural Facility

Civil defense is organized for preparing an agricultural facility in advance, mainly for protection against radioactive fallout, chemical substances and bacterial agents. Its organization and improvement should take into account the trend in the development of agricultural production, the extent of the tasks performed by production and civil defense tasks, as well as the situation which may develop at the facility should the enemy employ weapons of mass destruction.

Agricultural production facilities are kolkhozes, sovkhozes, livestock complexes, poultry farms, enterprises, establishments, organizations and educational institutions dealing with agricultural production.

The civil defense organization will naturally not be the same at different facilities. The facility's civil defense chief is subordinate to the superior civil defense chief. He bears responsibility for maintaining a state of constant civil defense readiness at the facility and for the timely planning and conduct of civil defense measures in peacetime and in war.

A civil defense headquarters and civil defense services are created by order of the facility's civil defense chief. The make-up of the headquarters depends on the importance of the facility. It may consist of a chief of staff, two or three workers dealing with operational matters and the training of formations and the population, as well as specialists serving simultaneously as the chiefs of the corresponding civil defense services. The facility's civil defense headquarters is directly in charge of organizing and performing all civil defense measures at the facility.

The work of the headquarters is set up on the basis of orders, directives and instructions from the facility's civil defense chief and the superior headquarters and decisions of the executive committee of the local soviet of workers' deputies. He has the authority to issue orders and instructions in the name of the civil defense chief. The chief of staff bears personal responsibility for the performance of tasks assigned the headquarters.

Civil defense services are created at a facility. The number and list of such services is determined by the facility's chief of staff, depending on the specific nature of the facility and the availability of the proper base.

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Civil defense services are not created at small agricultural facilities, their functions being performed by its civil defense staff and departments.

The following civil defense formations may be created to perform civil defense tasks at agricultural facilities: composite teams (groups); radio-active and chemical reconnaissance posts; medical detachments and medical aid posts; fire-fighting (forest fire-fighting) teams (detachments, sections); teams (groups) for the preservation of public order and teams for the protection of farm animals; crop protection teams; and other formations.

The following are created in the sovkhos detachments and kolkhoz brigades: one detachment for the protection of farm animals and one for crop protection; one medical aid post, and one shelter servicing section for each protective civil defense installation. Formations (teams, detachments) for combatting forest fires are created at enterprises, in timber management organizations and establishments and in timber procurement and other organizations with facilities in the forest, regardless of their departmental subordination. Forest fire-fighting teams (detachments) are created from chemical fire-fighting stations, regular fire-fighting teams and volunteer fire-fighting squads of enterprises, organizations, establishments, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and communities located in or near large forests.

Chapter IV. Protecting the Population Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

Protecting the population against weapons of mass destruction is the main civil defense task. Protective measures must be readied in peacetime under a mandatory procedure. The extent and nature of the protective measures are determined on the basis of the specific features of the individual regions and facilities of the national economy, as well as the situation which is likely to develop should the enemy employ nuclear weapons, chemical or bacteriological warfare agents.

The population can be effectively protected by carrying out a system of measures, including the following: sheltering the people in protective civil defense structures; dispersal and evacuation of the city population to safety zones outside the cities; and providing the population with personal protective equipment. The main method of protecting the population is to shelter them in protective installations.

Protective Civil Defense Structures

According to their purpose and protective features civil defense protective structures are subdivided into shelters and radiation covers.

Shelters: Purpose and Classification

Shelters are structures which protect the people inside from effects of all destructive factors of a nuclear blast, toxic substances and bacteriological

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warfare agents. In areas in which large fires and secondary centers of chemical contamination are possible, the shelters must also protect people against high temperatures and poisoning by combustion products, toxic substances and chemical toxins. Shelters are built in areas not subject to flooding. Shelters must have entrances and exits providing a certain degree of protection for the main compartments and emergency exits in case the former should become obstructed; unobstructed approaches and main compartments at least two meters high. The floor level should be at least 20 cm above the groundwater level. Shelters are ordinarily used for operational purposes in peacetime and for sheltering people in time of war.

Shelters are classified according to their protective features, capacity, location and time of erection and the degree to which they are provided with air filtration equipment. Shelters are divided into classes according to their protective features. Depending on their capacity (the number of people they can shelter), they are small, housing up to 150; medium sized, with a capacity of 150 to 450; and large, housing more than 450 people. Shelters are either built-in or detached, depending on their location. Built-in shelters are those located in the basements of buildings, while detached shelters are located outside of buildings. According to their time of erection, shelters are subdivided into those built in advance, in time of peace, and those which are rapidly erected, created under the threat of enemy attack. The air filtration equipment for shelters may be industrially produced or simple and improvised. In either case it must remove all harmful impurities from the air and provide a supply of clean air within the established standards.

A shelter should make it possible to maintain the required sanitary and hygiene conditions for the people sheltered therein: air with a carbon dioxide content of no more than 1 percent (maximum permissible level, 3 percent), a humidity of no more than 70 percent (maximum permissible level, 80 percent) and a temperature not above 23° C. (maximum permissible temperature, 31° C.).

The Shelter Layout

Shelter compartments are subdivided into main and auxiliary premises. The main compartments include those housing the people and air-locks, while the auxiliary compartments include air filtration compartments (FVK), lavatories, protected diesel electric power plants (DES) and protected entrances and exits (Figure 18).

Entrances should be located on opposite sides of the shelter. Air-locks are built at the entrances, which prevent radioactive and toxic substances from entering the shelter. Wedge-type locks and rubber linings are used for securing doors snugly against the frames.

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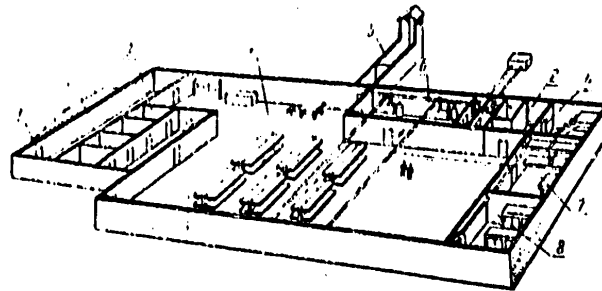


Figure 18. Diagram of a shelter for prolonged protection against effects of weapons of mass destruction

Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Air-tight protective doors | 5. Gallery and top of emergency exit |
| 2. Air-lock compartments | 6. Air filtration chambers (compartments) |
| 3. Lavatories | 7. Medical aid room |
| 4. Main areas for housing people (compartments) | 8. Food storeroom |

An emergency exit is built in the form of a 90 x 130 cm underground gallery, which exits into territory which will not become obstructed through a vertical shaft with the outlet enclosed. The entrance to the gallery is covered both inside and outside with protective, hermetically-sealed shutters. The structure covering the emergency exit should be removed from the surrounding buildings by a distance at least half the length of the building plus 3 meters. A 0.6 x 0.8 meter opening is made in each wall of the covering structure which is equipped with a louvered grate opening to the inside.

Internal Equipment

The internal equipment of shelters includes the main area for housing the people, lavatories, air-lock and filtration compartments, a medical aid room, a food storehouse, hermetically-sealed, protective doors, a gallery and the structure covering the emergency exit outlet.

Electric Power Supply and Communications

The electric power supply is usually provided from the outside electric power system, and when necessary, from a self-contained electric power source--a protected diesel electric power unit. In case the electric power supply is disrupted, emergency lighting is provided with flashlights and from batteries, treadle generators and other sources.

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The shelter should have a telephone connection with the facility's command post and a loudspeaker linked to the rayon or local, facility radio network.

Water Supply and Sewer System

A water supply and sewage removal system are provided for shelters using the general water-line and sewer systems. In addition, an emergency water supply is created and receptacles for sewage are set up in a shelter, which should function regardless of the condition of the outside systems.

A minimal water supply is created in flow-type containers, amounting to 6 liters of drinking water and 4 liters for sanitary and hygiene needs for each individual housed in the shelter for the calculated length of their stay, and an additional 4.5 cubic meters is provided for fire-fighting purposes in shelters with a capacity of 600 or more.

Heating

Heating is called for in a shelter. It is provided from the general system (the building's heating system). A shut-off device is installed for regulating the temperature and cutting off the heat from the heating system.

Furniture

Double-tier benches or bunks are installed in the shelter rooms for the people housed therein. The lower tiers are for sitting and provide 0.25 x 0.35 meters of space per person. The benches for sitting are 0.45 meters high, and the distance from the top of the benches to the second tier, which is for lying down, is 1.1 meter. There should be space for 20 percent of the total number of people in a shelter to lie down at one time.

Shelters are also outfitted with fire-fighting, medical and other equipment.

Rapidly Erected Shelters

In such shelters, as in those which are built in advance, there must be rooms for housing the people, spaces for simple or industrially produced air filtration equipment, lavatories, an emergency water supply, entrances and exits and an emergency exit. In small shelters the lavatories and waste receptacles may be placed in the air-locks, and the water tanks may be kept in the rooms housing the people.

It is best to use precast reinforced concrete, elements from the collectors of installations for the city's underground engineer works, for example, for the construction of rapidly erected shelters. Cranes are used to install the sections. Dependable BD or ZD-70 metal doors must be placed at the entrances of such a shelter. They must be capable of absorbing the same force as the shelter's main elements.

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The internal equipment of rapidly erected shelters includes air delivery equipment, gravel and cloth filters, water tanks, receptacles for excrement and waste, means of protecting the air-intake and exhaust openings and lighting devices, as well as bunks or benches for the people. Various types of fans are used to supply air, including blower units with a bicycle drive and units with bellows. Gravel or slag filters can be used for purifying the incoming air of radioactive substances and bacteriological agents, and cloth filters can be used for removing dust. Air intake and exhaust ducts are protected against penetration of the shock wave by means of compact ZSU-M protective sections, as well as wooden and metal deflectors (DZU or ZU). Small tanks, barrels and other containers, which may be carried into the shelter, are used for storing the water supply. A lavatory is set up in a special room partitioned off from the people. Legs and panels are used to make bunks and benches.

Dispersal and Evacuation of the Population: What Dispersal and Evacuation Mean

Dispersal and evacuation of the population are one method of protecting the population against weapons of mass destruction. Dispersal is the transporting of workers and employees of installations continuing production operations in wartime from the cities and important installations to safety zones outside cities, using all types of transportation. After being transported to the zone outside the city and settled there, workers and employees in this category travel in shifts to the city to work at their enterprises, returning to the safety zone for rest after completing their work. Because of this the areas in which the workers and employees are settled outside the city must be far enough from the city to insure their safety but close enough so that a minimum amount of time is required to haul them to the city for work and back to the safety zone for rest.

It is also practical to locate dispersal areas near railroad stations and main roads.

Workers, employees and members of their families are settled in groups according to their work. One or several communities located near each other may be designated for a single enterprise. The workers of an enterprise thus remain together, making it easier to deliver the work shifts to the city, provide the people with food and medical services and to resolve other problems.

Evacuation means the organized removal of workers and employees of installations halting their production work in the city or transferring it to a safety zone outside the city, as well as those individuals not employed in production, to a safety zone outside the city, on foot or by motor transport. By using the combined method, the population can be evacuated to safety zones within a relatively short period of time. Workers and employees of enterprises, organizations and establishments, as well as individuals not engaged in production, can be removed on foot in accordance with plans

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worked out in advance. This category may also include nonworking members of the families of workers and employees, students of higher and secondary educational institutions and vocational and technical schools and other members of the population able to evacuate on foot.

The dispersal and evacuation (on foot or by motor transport) of workers, employees, members of their families and students to a safety zone is arranged through the corresponding enterprises, establishments, educational institutions and other organizations. As a rule, ZhEK's [housing operation offices] and housing management offices handle the evacuation of workers not engaged in production.

The population evacuated to safety zones located near the city are removed on foot directly to the sites where they are to be settled, and those evacuated to more distant areas are moved to intermediate evacuation points (PPE). After evacuation measures have been carried out, they are led (transported) from there to permanent locations.

Workers and employees of an installation transferring its production work to a safety zone outside the city are located near existing or newly created production bases beyond the locations of workers and employees of those enterprises continuing to operate in the city. That segment of the evacuated population who are not involved in production and are not members of the families of workers and employees subject to dispersal are located in the more remote areas of the safety zone, while people evacuated from areas of possible disastrous flooding are removed to communities located near those zones. A diagram of the arrangement of a safety zone outside a city for the evacuation and dispersal of the population is shown in Figure 31.

Plans are made for the people subjected to dispersal and evacuation to be settled in the houses of local residents or in public buildings when necessary.

Planning Dispersal and Evacuation

Planning the dispersal and evacuation is an extremely important task of the installation's civil defense chief and headquarters and its evacuation committee. The section of the civil defense plan on protecting the population against weapons of mass destruction serves as the basic guide for determining the magnitude and nature of measures to disperse and evacuate the population and the deadlines and procedures for accomplishing them. Instructions and excerpts from the senior chief's plan for dispersal and evacuation of the population are used as the main initial data for compiling this section of the installation's civil defense plan. It indicates the number of people subject to dispersal and evacuation and contains information on the specific features of a given area of the safety zone and its possibilities for locating the people there, information on the condition of routes, especially routes to be traveled on foot, and on the type and quantity of transport equipment assigned for dispersal and

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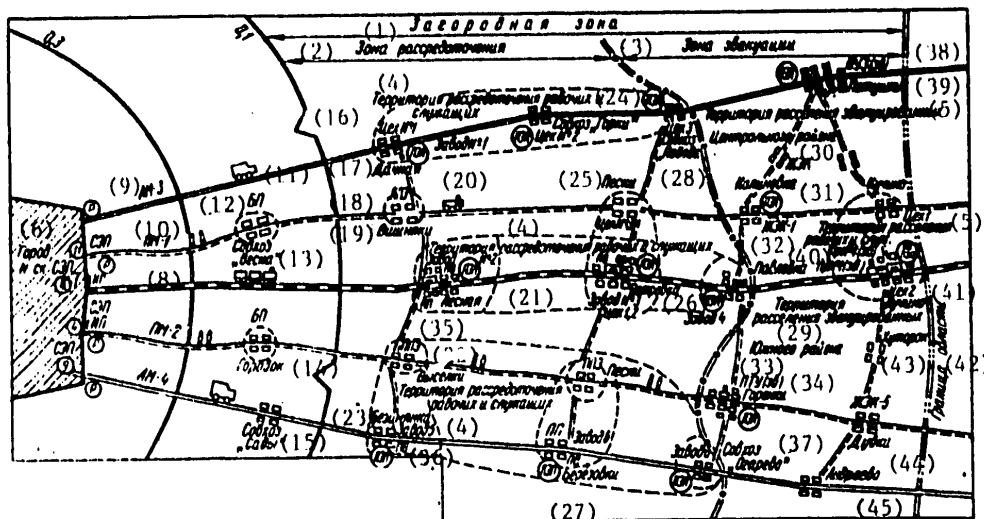


Figure 31. General pattern of dispersal and evacuation

Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Safety zone outside the city | 23. Bezimyanka |
| 2. Dispersal zone | 24. Sovkhoz "Corki" |
| 3. Evacuation zone | 25. Peski [sand?] |
| 4. Territory for dispersal of workers and employees | 26. Petrovka |
| 5. Territory for the settlement of evacuees from central area | 27. Berezovki |
| 6. City of N--sk | 28. Sovkhoz "Pobeda" |
| 7. SEP [evacuation assembly point] | 29. Territory for settling evacuees from the southern area |
| 8. IP [forming-up site] | 30. ZhEK [housing operation office] |
| 9. AM [motor transport route] | 31. Kalinovka |
| 10. PM [pedestrian route] | 32. Pavlovka |
| 11. BP [long halt] | 33. Vocational and technical school evacuated from the city |
| 12. Pedestrian column | 34. Gorenki |
| 13. Sovkhoz "Vesna" | 35. Boarding point |
| 14. Town | 36. Disembarkation point |
| 15. Sovkhoz "Sady" | 37. Sovkhoz "Cgarevo" |
| 16. Shop | 38. Evacuated VUZ |
| 17. Dachnaya | 39. Petushki |
| 18. PPE [intermediate evacuation point] | 40. Enterprise evacuated from city |
| 19. Vishnyaki | 41. Kuchino |
| 20. Plant | 42. Oblast boundary |
| 21. Lesnaya | 43. Khutorok |
| 22. Vyselki | 44. Dubki |
| | 45. Andreyevo |

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evacuation purposes, and information on the operating conditions of the evacuation committee and the evacuation assembly point and their capabilities.

A march plan is worked out to insure that the pedestrian columns of evacuees proceed in an organized manner. The march plan for a pedestrian column may indicate the following: the composition of the column; the route of movement, the forming-up site, traffic control points and the time required to pass them; halt areas and the duration of halts; medical aid points and warming stations; the intermediate evacuation point and the procedure and periods for leading (hauling) a column from this point to the permanent sites; permanent settlement sites; control and warning signals (Figure 32).

Organizing the Dispersal and Evacuation of the Population

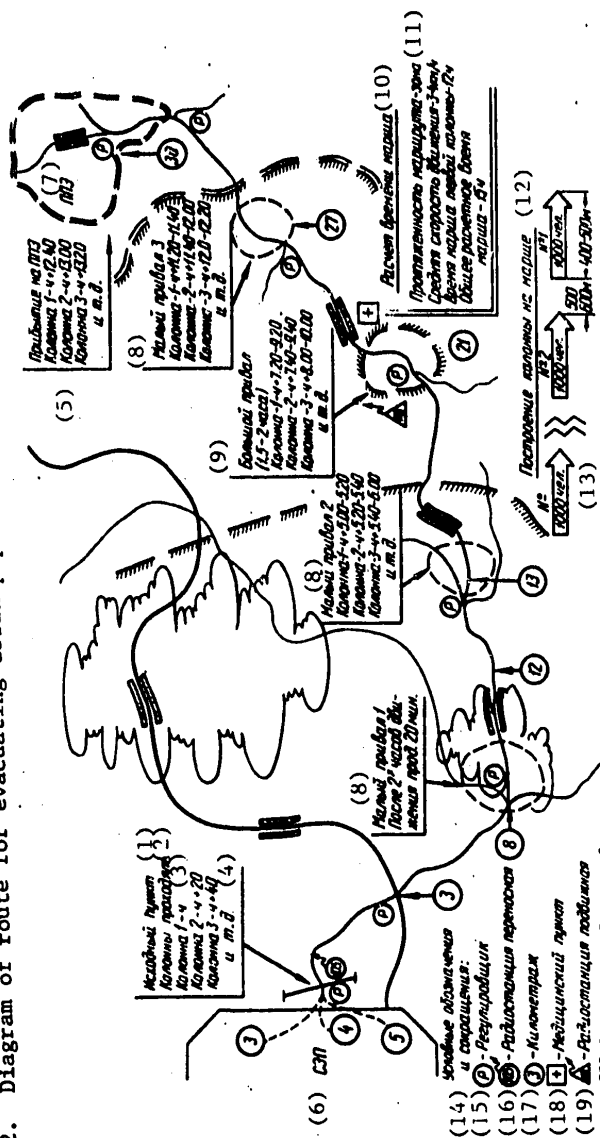
All of the work of organizing and carrying out dispersal and evacuation of the population is performed in accordance with the installation's civil defense plan and instructions from the senior chief. Evacuation committees are created at an installation, and at large installations--evacuation assembly points as well--to oversee the dispersal and evacuation of the population. An installation evacuation committee is formed at the order of the installation's civil defense chief to plan, organize and carry out measures to disperse workers and employees and to evacuate the rest of the population. The evacuation committee may include representatives of the plant committee (trade union committee), the personnel department and the installation's civil defense headquarters and services, a representative designated by the party committee (party bureau), shop chiefs, and other individuals at the discretion of the installation's civil defense chief. One of the assistant directors of the installation serves as chairman of the installation evacuation committee.

Dispersal and evacuation of the population is carried out through evacuation assembly points (SEP). The evacuation assembly points are set up for the assembly, registration and dispatching of evacuees; those being transported--to stations, wharfs and other points, and those evacuating on foot (in pedestrian columns)--to forming-up sites for the trip. Evacuation assembly points are ordinarily set up near railroad stations or platforms, ports and wharfs; at the installations, as a rule, for those being transported; and near routes of movement to the designated areas for those evacuating on foot.

Shelters and covers adequate for all of the people who may be at the point at a single time must be prepared on the territory of the evacuation assembly point and near it. Each evacuation assembly point is given a number, and nearby installations of the national economy, establishments and organizations, as well as those housing operation committees, the residents of which will be evacuated through a given evacuation assembly point, are assigned to it.

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Figure 32. Diagram of route for evacuating urban population on foot



Key:

- Key: 1. Forming-up site
2. Columns pass
3. Hour
4. And so forth
5. Arrival at intermediate evacuation point
6. SEP [intermediate evacuation point]
7. PPZ [evacuation assembly point]
8. First brief halt of 20 min., after traveling 2 hours
9. Long halt (1.5-2 hours)
10. Calculating time required for the march
11. Distance of route to zone; avg. speed of movement--3-4 km/hr; time required for first column's march--12 hrs; total calculated march time--15 hours
12. Formation of column during march
13. People
14. Key to symbols & abbrev.
15. Traffic controller
16. Portable radio unit
17. Number of km.
18. Medical aid station
19. Transported radio unit

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An administration system is created by decision of the installation's civil defense chief. Its approximate composition is shown in Figure 33. An evacuation assembly point chief is recommended by the chairman of the evacuation committee from among the directing personnel of establishments and organizations creating the given evacuation assembly point and is approved by decision of the executive committee of the rayon soviet of workers' deputies, and the rest of the staff is formed of workers and employees from those same enterprises and establishments forming the basis for the given assembly evacuation point.

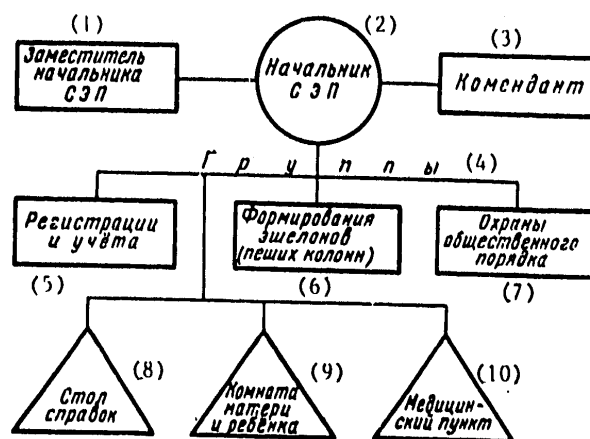


Figure 33. Model organizational structure of an evacuation assembly point

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Deputy chief of the evacuation assembly point | 6. Formation of echelons (pedestrian columns) |
| 2. Chief of the evacuation assembly point | 7. Preservation of public order |
| 3. Commandant | 8. Information station |
| 4. Groups | 9. Room for mothers and children |
| 5. Registration and reporting | 10. Medical aid station |

Carrying Out Dispersal and Evacuation of the Population

Upon receiving instructions to carry out dispersal and evacuation the installation's civil defense chief should arrange for the performance of evacuation measures in accordance with the plan and instructions of the senior chief. After this he ascertains the extent of dispersal and evacuation measures required and their sequence, assigns the tasks involved in conducting the evacuation to the chiefs under him, the civil defense headquarters and the evacuation committee, and monitors the performance of those tasks.

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The installation's civil defense headquarters and evacuation committee arrange for the notification and assembly of workers, employees and members of their families at the evacuation assembly point in accordance with instructions from the civil defense chief, as well as the boarding (transport and the dispatch of pedestrian columns, and assists the rural evacuee reception agencies with the reception and distribution of the people subject to dispersal and evacuation.

After all instructions have been issued for conducting the dispersal and evacuation, the chief of the evacuation assembly point gathers the assembly point personnel, takes the steps necessary to see that the point is ready to operate in good time and to organize the work, ascertains the number of people subject to dispersal and evacuation and the procedure for sending them to the safety zone, and, together with the representative of the headquarters and the evacuation committee, arranges for the registration of people arriving at the point and their trip to stations (points, wharfs) for boarding means of transport or to forming-up sites for those moving out on foot.

The chief of the evacuation assembly point reports at specified times to the civil defense headquarters and evacuation committee on the progression of the dispersal and evacuation.

The population of an installation is informed that evacuation is to begin via the enterprise, establishment, educational institution, housing administration office, housing management committee or police, as well as over the local radio and television networks. Upon receiving notification that dispersal and evacuation are beginning, the population should immediately ready everything required for the trip and appear at the evacuation assembly point promptly at the designated time with their families, documents, money, essential articles and food supplies. If it is impossible to locate the workers and employees together with their families, the members of their families are evacuated separately to more remote areas, and a separate time is specified for their appearance at the evacuation assembly point.

People arriving at the evacuation assembly point are registered and grouped for boarding railroad cars or trucks (vessels) and are taken at the designated time to boarding points. Together with the station (point, wharf) administration, representatives from the installation place the people in railroad cars (trucks, vessels) and maintain the established border.

A train (vessel) chief is appointed for each train (vessel), and one individual is placed in charge of each motor vehicle column and one in charge of each railroad car. The train chiefs and those in charge of the motor vehicle columns must take all necessary steps to adhere to the schedule and arrive at the proper station (point) in the safety zone at the designated time. The people must strictly observe the established rules on the way, maintain discipline and not leave the cars (trucks) without the permission of those in charge.

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Evacuation of the installation's population evacuating on foot is carried out over routes established in advance. As a rule, these are broken down into stretches to be covered in 1 day, traveling 10 to 12 hours. The pedestrian columns may range in size from 500 to 1,000 people. For ease of control a column should be broken down into groups of 50 to 100 people, with individuals placed in charge of each group. Those in charge of groups are required to keep track of the number of people, prevent outsiders from entering the group and make certain that no one falls behind.

A speed of 4-5 km per hour should be maintained by the columns on the march, with a distance of up to 500 meters between columns.

Short halts of 10 to 15 minutes must be made every 1-1.5 hours on the march, and a long halt lasting 1-2 hours is made at the beginning of the second half of the day's march. During the brief halts the people are provided with needed medical assistance, the composition of the columns (groups) is checked, those who cannot keep up are helped and the people are permitted a brief rest. Columns which have become spread out are tightened up during the breaks. In addition, the people are provided with a hot meal during the long halt.

Medical services should be made available during the dispersal and evacuation. Medical aid stations are set up for this purpose at the evacuation assembly point and the boarding stations (ports, wharfs). One or two workers with a secondary medical education are appointed to each train (vessel), and a pedestrian column includes one or two such medical workers and one or two members of the volunteer medical detachment.

It should be borne in mind that the enemy may also deliver nuclear strikes during the dispersal and evacuation process. It is recommended that action be taken in accordance with the existing situation in such a case. If the "Air Alert!" is sounded while the people are at home, they must warn their neighbors and take cover in the nearest shelter. If the signal catches the people on the way to the evacuation assembly point or at the point, they should go immediately to the nearest shelter. The dispersal and evacuation are continued, if necessary, following the signal "All clear!"

People moving in pedestrian columns take shelter behind natural features of the earth or in nearby protective installations. In an emergency situation for a train (motor vehicle column), created by the employment of weapons of mass destruction, the people should be removed from the cars (motor vehicles) and necessary steps should be taken to protect the people behind natural features of the land or in nearby protective installations, as well as to repair the track or road and report the matter to the senior chief. If areas of radionactive, chemical or bacteriological contamination are encountered on the way to the safety zone, they should be bypassed on the windward side when possible. If there is no way to bypass them, these areas should be passed through rapidly and with the people wearing their personal protective equipment.

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Reception and Lodging of People Involved in Dispersal and Evacuation

Evacuee reception committees and stations are created for planning and arranging the reception and lodging of the urban population involved in dispersal and evacuation, and for providing them with everything necessary. Rayon, settlement and rural soviet evacuee reception committees are created by decision of the proper executive committee of the rayon soviet of people's deputies, the installation evacuee reception committee--by decision of the installation's civil defense chief. The evacuee reception committees carry out their work in cooperation with the civil defense headquarters and services.

The evacuee reception committee of a rural soviet, settlement soviet or installation may include the following: an official from the executive committee of the local soviet of people's deputies or the installation; directors of trade and public catering enterprises, medical, personal-service and other establishments drawn upon to meet the needs of the people involved in the dispersal and evacuation. Party organs assign a representative to the committee. An official from the local soviet is appointed chairman of the evacuee reception committee of a rural (settlement) soviet of people's deputies, and an official from the installation is appointed chairman of the installation evacuee reception committee.

The evacuee reception committee of a settlement, rural soviet or installation may be assigned such tasks as the development and timely coordination (clarification) of the section of the plan dealing with reception, lodging and provisioning at the sites where the people are to be located; meeting, receiving, registration and quartering of the people arriving and providing them with everything they require; and reporting to higher evacuee reception agencies on the course of the reception, lodging and provisioning of the urban population which has arrived. Evacuee reception committees of settlements and communities serving as intermediate evacuation points are also assigned the task of sending the people on to their final destinations.

At the threat of an enemy attack steps are taken to ready stations and wharves, landing (unloading) points and evacuee reception points for receiving the evacuees.

The evacuee reception committee of an installation, settlement or rural soviet establishes contact with the evacuation committee of the city installation and clarifies the plan for receiving and lodging the population, the schedules of trains, motor vehicle and pedestrian columns, the number of people traveling on each train, in each motor vehicle column and each pedestrian column, the location of the intermediate evacuation point (PPE) for pedestrian columns and the type and amount of transportation required to haul the people from the intermediate evacuation point to the billeting areas, as well as problems of housing, supplies and services for the population.

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Buildings designated for housing the population and installations are readied on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other installations, and all matters pertaining to the quartering of people in the homes (apartments) of local residents (sharing their housing), boarding facilities, Pioneer and tourist camps, subsidiary installations and other public buildings. Evacuee reception points (EPP) are set up at the instruction of the rayon evacuee reception committee for receiving the people arriving from the city. The latter are set up in schools, kindergartens, clubs and other public buildings near the stations (points) at which the evacuees are to disembark. A diagram of such a point is shown in Figure 34.

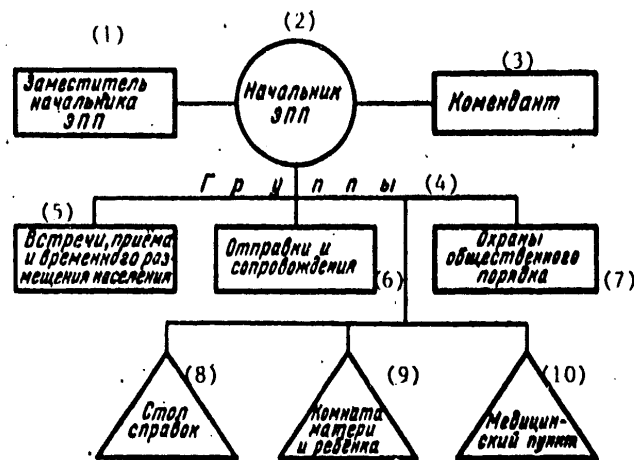


Figure 34. Model organizational arrangement of an evacuee reception point

Key:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Deputy chief of the evacuee reception point | 6. Dispatch and escort |
| 2. Chief of the evacuee reception points | 7. Preservation of public order |
| 3. Commandant | 8. Information station |
| 4. Groups | 9. Room for mothers and children |
| 5. Meeting, reception and temporary lodging of the population | 10. Medical aid station |

Evacuee reception points are charged with meeting the arriving people, distributing them among the communities, providing them with first aid and arranging for their transportation to billeting sites.

Personnel at the evacuee reception points maintain constant contact with the railroad station (point) of disembarkation, meet the trains and motor vehicle columns and help organize the disembarkation of the people, and provide assistance to the elderly, invalids, pregnant women and women with small children.

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The group for meeting and receiving and providing temporary housing for the population meets, receives and registers on a temporary basis those arriving at the point from the city.

The medical aid station provides first aid for those who have become ill and sees to sanitation conditions at the evacuees reception point.

The individual on duty at the room for mothers and children arranges for the reception and registration of women with small children and special transportation for their shipment to the billeting site.

The group for the preservation of public order insures order and the safety of citizens on the territory of the evacuee reception point.

The dispatch and escort group (headed by the deputy chief of the evacuee reception point) assigns all of the arriving people to communities after they have been registered and sends them to their permanent billeting site escorted by representatives of the rural soviet, the community and a brigade. All available transportation should be used for delivering the evacuated population to their living quarters. If there is a shortage of transportation the people may be sent to their billeting sites on foot. In this case transportation is provided only for mothers with children, pregnant women, invalids and the elderly, as well as for belongings.

The evacuees must be met in each community by specially assigned people and taken to the homes in which they are to live. The evacuees are in turn required to carry out all instructions from the local party and soviet organs and to observe the rules of conduct strictly.

Collective protection is set up in advance in the areas of dispersal and evacuation. If there are not enough shelters by the time the urban population arrives, the construction of additional shelters and the creation of simple radiation covers is arranged, and steps are also taken to prepare individual protective equipment. All able-bodied people, including those arriving from the city, are drawn upon to perform this work.

It is extremely important to provide food, utilities, personal and medical services in the safety zones for workers, employees and members of their families, as well as for the evacuated population.

The rural rayon's food and supply service is charged with providing the population with food and essential items. For the first 2 days the people may use the food supplies which they have brought with them. Hot meals can be obtained in the homes in which they are permanently settled or in dining halls, snack bars, cafes and restaurants. Traveling eating facilities are set up when necessary. Field kitchens, special steam kettles and other equipment are used for this purpose.

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Local utility and personal-service establishments (workshops, barber shops and beauty salons, laundries and baths) are charged with providing utilities and personal services for the population in the areas where they are located. If necessary, the number may be increased by setting up in the safety zone similar establishments brought from the city. Specialists among the evacuees in the various utilities and personal services should also be extensively used in the utility and personal-service establishments.

The ispolkoms of rayon soviets of workers' deputies must see to it that the evacuees can obtain their deposits from savings accounts in the city.

The task of providing medical services for the population will be primarily the responsibility of the existing system of medical establishments--hospitals, health centers, rural medical aid stations and pharmacies. Their work will be greatly complicated in the case of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination, since, in addition to the general patients, there may be people affected by radioactive and chemical substances and bacteriological agents. Medical aid in the form of house calls will become far more important. It is important to take steps to expand the system of health centers, hospitals and medical aid stations and to increase the number of medical personnel: doctors, nurses and medical assistants from among the evacuated population must be drawn upon and people with medical training must be used for this work.

The evacuees should be placed at work on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at enterprises removed from the city and continuing to operate in the safety zone. It is especially important to place evacuees at work on kolkhozes and sovkhoses during the planting of the main crop, their care and harvesting.

The Civil Defense Training Materials Base for an Agricultural Installation

It is impossible to conduct the military training of civil defense formations and to accomplish the mandatory training of the population for reliably protecting themselves against the effects of weapons of mass destruction without the proper training materials base. This is due to the fact that under the present programs the training is mainly of a practical nature. Training centers, full-scale outdoor sections, training sites and points, which are an extremely important component of the training materials base for an agricultural installation, are required for the practical training of formation personnel and for the meeting of practical standards by kolkhoz workers, sovkhos workers and employees, as well as students.

Depending on the practicality and the possibilities, training centers can be set up for a rural rayon or for one or several installations for the practical coverage of the entire group of tasks performed by civil defense formations, for meeting the standards specified in the program of mandatory minimal knowledge and for conducting special tactical classes and exercises, that is, so that they contribute to the accomplishment of the tasks involved in the comprehensive training of formations and to their achievements of a high level of training.

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Sites must be set up in a training center for sealing off livestock, storage and other premises; platforms for the veterinary treatment of livestock and the decontamination of food, feed, water, motor transport, agricultural equipment, clothing and footwear; and sites for teaching techniques and methods of conducting rescue work, personal cleansing and other important elements of the training (Figure 78).

Training centers must be constantly improved. It is most practical to do this while exercises are underway there. The trainees receive good practical knowledge and skills in the process. The use of training centers is ordinarily planned by the civil defense headquarters of installations.

Full-scale outdoor sections can be created instead of training centers at agricultural installations with limited possibilities for the combat training of formations and the training of kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers and employees. They consist of the separate elements of a training center designed for working out a certain group of problems under realistic conditions: areas for the veterinary treatment of livestock, for example, for the decontamination of food, feed and water, personal cleansing and decontamination of clothing and footwear. Other elements also may be set up.

It is recommended that special training sites be equipped in the absence of a training center or a realistic outdoor section at an agricultural installation for the practical training of civil defense formations and the meeting of standard by kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers and employees. Specially prepared radiation shelters, storage and livestock buildings, medical aid sites and so forth can be used as the training sites.

In addition to the above, it is recommended that civil defense training points be created at each installation. They are designed for the training of commanders and chiefs of civil defense formations, kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers and employees and other members of the population in accordance with contemporary requirements. A well-equipped training point should first of all reflect the most important element--the possibility and reliability of protecting the population and agricultural production against modern weapons--as well as insure the stable operations of agricultural and other installations in a war involving the use of nuclear missiles. It is important to maintain ideological-theoretical focus and to demonstrate the power and fighting efficiency of the Soviet Armed Forces.

A training point should include protective equipment, communication and warning equipment, decontamination articles, mock-ups of various protective structures, livestock and other buildings, and so forth. Theoretical and, most importantly, practical classes and drills should be conducted there in the appropriate training subjects and programs for civil defense formations and the program covering the mandatory minimal knowledge.

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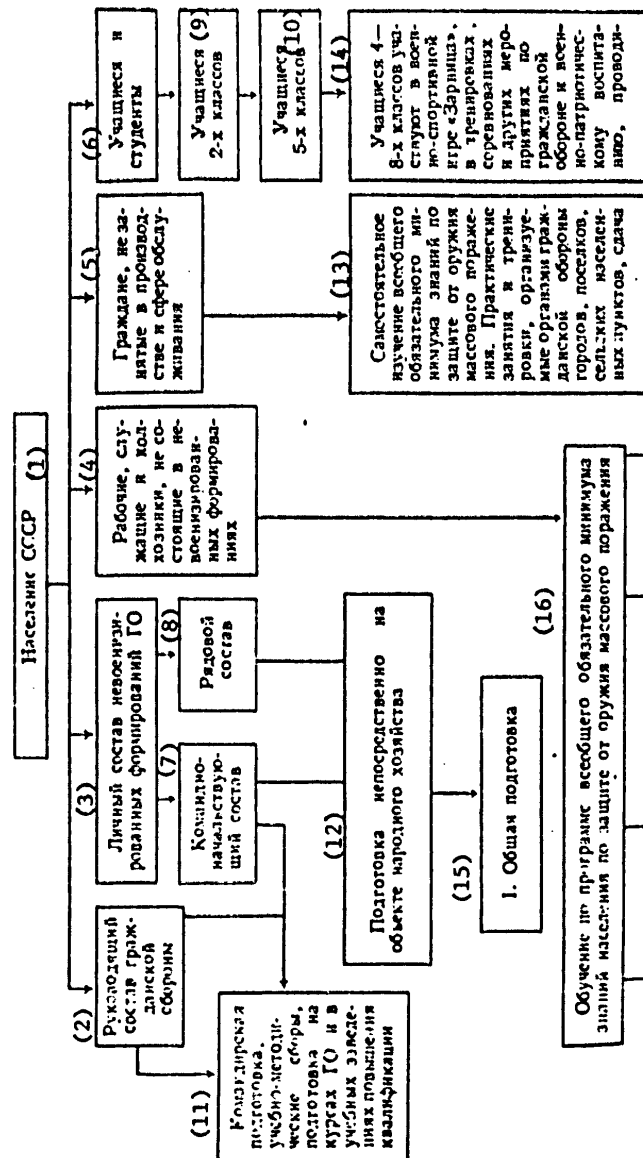
It is recommended that the training point be set up in premises convenient for conducting classes, and in the absence of such--in a basement used as a radiation shelter or in some other suitable structure. It is recommended that display stands be set up there for the following main sections: "The Armed Forces of the USSR"; "Civil Defense Tasks and Organizational Structure"; "Party-Political Work"; "Protecting the Population"; "Protecting Livestock and Animal Husbandry Products"; "Protecting Crops and Cropping Products"; "The Operational Stability of Installations"; "Action To Be Taken by the Population at Civil Defense Signals"; "Combat Training" and others. The training point should be provided with the necessary quality of individual protective equipment, instruments, devices, literature, technical training equipment and other items. There should be an adequate quantity of all this equipment for at least an entire group to engage in practical training at one time.

It is expedient to set up an open area not far from the training point for the practical training of civil defense formations and the meeting of the appropriate standards by the trainees. It is a good idea to concentrate in this area the equipment used for protecting the population, livestock and crops, as well as that used for decontaminating food, feed and water-supply sources; toxic chemicals and various fertilizers; instruments and gear.

The creation of a proper training materials base will make it possible to conduct theoretical and the required practical combat training for civil defense formations and to train kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers and employees on the level dictated by contemporary requirements.

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Addendum 2. General Organizational Diagram of the Combat Training of Paramilitary Civil Defense Formations and Universal Mandatory Training of the Population of the USSR in Protection Against Modern Weapons

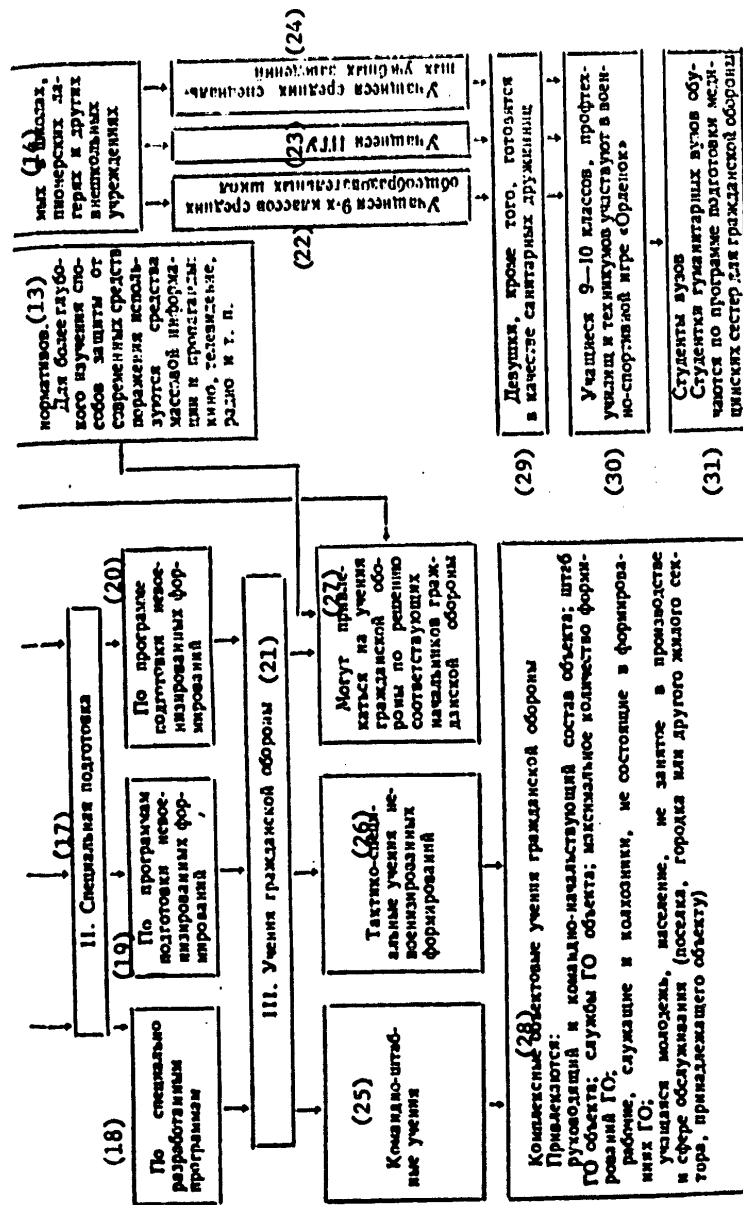


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(Continuation of Addendum 2)



(Key on following page)

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Key to Addendum 2:

1. Population of the USSR
2. Directing civil defense personnel
3. Personnel of paramilitary civil defense formations
4. Workers, employees and kolkhoz workers who are not members of paramilitary formations
5. Citizens not employed in production or the service field
6. Students
7. Commanders and chiefs
8. Rank and file
9. Second-grade students
10. Fifth-grade students
11. Officer training, training methods assemblies, training in civil defense courses and at advanced training institutions
12. Training directly at an installation of the national economy
13. Independent study of the mandatory minimal skills in protection against weapons of mass destruction. Practical classes and drills arranged by the civil defense agencies of cities, settlements, and rural communities and the meeting of standards. Mass information and propaganda media (movies, television, radio and so forth) are used for more thorough study of methods of protection against modern weapons.
14. Fourth- and eighth-grade students participate in the "Zarnitsa" military sports games, in drills, competition and other civil defense measures and activities for military-patriotic indoctrination, which are conducted at the schools, at Pioneer camps and other establishments outside the schools
15. General training
16. Training under the program of universal mandatory minimal knowledge for the population in protection against weapons of mass destruction
17. Special training
18. Under specially developed programs
19. Under training programs for paramilitary formations
20. Under the program for training paramilitary formations
21. Civil defense exercises
22. Ninth-grade students of secondary general education schools
23. Students of vocational and technical schools
24. Students of secondary specialized educational institutions
25. Headquarters exercises
26. Special tactical exercise for paramilitary formations
27. They may be involved in civil defense exercises at the decision of the appropriate civil defense chiefs
28. Comprehensive, installation-wide civil defense exercises, involving the following: installation directors, commanders and chiefs; the installation's civil defense headquarters; the installation's civil defense services; the maximum number of civil defense formations; workers, employees and kolkhoz workers who are not members of civil defense formations; students and the population not employed in production or the service field (of a settlement, city or other residential area belonging to the installation)
29. In addition, girls training as members of volunteer medical teams
30. Ninth- and tenth-grade students of vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums take part in the "Orlenok" military sports game
31. VUZ students. Female students of VUZ's in the humanities train under the program for the training of nurses for civil defense

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(Continuation of Key to Addendum 3)

22. Special training for formations
23. Special tactical exercises for formations
24. Headquarters exercises at an agricultural installation (for May)
25. Comprehensive installation-wide civil defense exercises
26. Civil defense activities conducted at Pioneer camps by personnel of national economic installations and civil defense courses

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